

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

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GENERAL NOTES.

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THE TYPE OF *PACHYRAMPHUS POLYCHOPTERUS* (VIEILLOT).

In our review of the races of *Pachyramphus polychopterus* (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., LXIV, 1921, 4, p. 332), we accepted Hellmayr's designation of South Brazil as the type locality of *Platyrrhynchos polychopterus* Vieillot (Nouv. Dict., XXVII, 1818, p. 10), provisionally using the name *P. p. polychopterus* for the southern form. We stated, also, that Hellmayr and Seilern (Archiv Naturg., 1912, Abt. A, Heft 5, p. 89, footnote) had noted that the type might upon investigation prove to belong to another form. Since the publication of our article Dr. Hellmayr has informed us that he has examined the type in the Paris Museum, and that it is identical with Bahia specimens. The type, an adult male, affords the following measurements: wing, 75 mm.; tail, 56 mm. The name *Pachyramphus polychopterus polychopterus* (Vieillot) should therefore be transferred to the eastern form, replacing *Pachyramphus polychopterus splendens* (Wied) which we had revived in recognizing this race; and the name *Pachyramphus polychopterus notius* Brewster and Bangs again becomes available for the large southern form.

The recognizable forms are thus:

1. *Pachyramphus polychopterus polychopterus* (Vieillot).
2. *Pachyramphus polychopterus notius* Brewster and Bangs.
3. *Pachyramphus polychopterus variegatus* (Spix).
4. *Pachyramphus polychopterus tristis* (Kaup).
5. *Pachyramphus polychopterus cinereiventris* Sclater.
6. *Pachyramphus polychopterus tantulus* Bangs and Penard.
7. *Pachyramphus polychopterus similis* Cherrie.
8. *Pachyramphus polychopterus dorsalis* Sclater.

—Outram Bangs and Thomas E. Penard.

A NEW NAME FOR THE RUFOUS-CHESTED FLYCATCHER.

The bird described by Lafresnaye (Rev. Zool., 1846, p. 207) as *Tyrannula rufipectus* proves to be a *Leptopogon* and is identical with *Leptopogon erythroptus* Sclater (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1862, p. 111). This invalidates the combination *Leptopogon rufipectus* Taczanowski (Orn. Pérou, II, 1884, p. 249) for which we now propose the name *Leptopogon inca*, nom. nov.

—Outram Bangs and Thomas E. Penard.

## THE IDENTITY OF HYLOPHILUS LEUCOPHRYS LAFRESNAYE.

The type of *Hylophilus leucophrys* Lafresnaye (Rev. Zool., 1844, p. 81—Colombia) which is now in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, proves to be identical with *Vireosylva josephae* (Selater) (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, p. 137, pl. 154—Phallatanga, Ecuador).

Compared with a series of the various races of this species, we find the type to agree best with birds from Colombia. The specimen is faded and has become brownish above as in old Bogotá skins, and the yellow of the under parts is now duller. Selater (Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XI, 1886, p. 246) places *Hylophilus leucophrys* Lafr. in the synonymy of *Chlorospingus superciliaris* Lafr. [= *Hemispingus superciliaris* (Lafr.)], but Berlepsch omits the name altogether in his "Revision der Tanagriden," correctly assuming that it did not belong to a tanager. Chapman (Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXVI, 1917, p. 540) says that the Colombian birds are larger than those from Ecuador. They may be separable, in which case the name *Vireosylva josephae* (Selater) will be available for the Ecuadorean form.

At present we recognize four forms as follows:

1. *Vireosylva leucophrys leucophrys* (Lafresnaye).
2. *Vireosylva leucophrys mirandae* (Hartert).
3. *Vireosylva leucophrys chiriquensis* Bangs.
4. *Vireosylva leucophrys costaricensis* Ridgway.

—Outram Bangs and Thomas E. Penard.

## NOTE ON LAMPROPELTIS MEXICANA (GARMAN).

While tabulating characters of snake genera I noticed that *Oreophis* Dugès differed only slightly from *Lampropeltis*. On looking the matter up, it became apparent that *Oreophis boulengeri* Dugès (1897, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 284) from Guanajuato, Mexico, is a strict synonym of *Ophibolus triangulus mexicanus* Garman (1883, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., (7), 3, p. 66) from San Luis Potosi, Mexico. This gives a third specimen and second locality for this rare snake and affords an opportunity to erase a genus and a species from an overcrowded list.

The dentition ascribed to *Oreophis* is obviously abnormal, differing from that of *Lampropeltis* in having four teeth in the middle of the maxillary shorter than the rest. In all the other characters, especially in the peculiar head coloration, the description agrees well with the types of Garman's species which I have just examined.

The scale formula for this third specimen is Sc. 22; V, 185 + 1; C. 44; L. 8-9; T. 2-3; 40 red saddles on body and tail. Total length 387 mm., tail 60 mm.

—E. R. Dunn.